THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, July 28, 1807. No. 1088.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

JONES & STRICKLAND,
Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, set for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night, from the subscriber, an indented German Servant-man, named THOMAS HILDNER, a native of Anspach, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, sandy hair and complexion, broad faced with a down look. He had on when he went away, a new fur hat, a brown long summer coat with lapells, a yellow and white striped Marseilles vest, fine shirt and white cravat, olive cotton cassimere overalls, white ribbed cotton stockings, and a pair of new shoes. He also took with him sundry shirts, a surtout coat, made of drab coloured cloth, (half worn,) a brown cloth coat, a pair of half boots, and other clothing not yet ascertained. Whoever takes up said runaway, and will secure him in any jail, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home; by

JACOB KRUG.

Lancaster, (Penn.) July 6, 1807.

N. B. Any person apprehending said servant, and lodging him in the Pittsburgh jail, shall receive the above reward from John Kerr, sign of the Fountain, Pittsburgh.

GASS'S JOURNAL.

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE*,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street; where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

List of Causes.

Set down for Trial in Allegheny County, at August Term, 1807.

Lesse of E. Blain	*vs*	*Andw. M'Clintock*
George Miller	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Les. of Jacob Flower	*vs*	*Babtist M'Farlane*
Charles Barnathy for self and State	*vs*	*Andw. Armstrong*
Hugh Gavin	*vs*	*George Donehy*
Anthony Evens	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
Ls. of Saml. Ross et al.	*vs*	*Wm. M'Junkin, jr.*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Strodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Robert Smith*
Les. of John Black	*vs*	*Jas. Mulhallum*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Isaac Lane*
Daniel Loughery	*vs*	*William Dunning*
Thomas M'Kean, Governor, &c.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
John Woods	*vs*	*And. Jack, Michael Moon, et al.*
Martin Kennedy	*vs*	*Stephen Hall*
James Dornan	*vs*	*Thomas Stokes*
Peter Trough, asse. of E. Jones, late sheriff	*vs*	*William Boggs*
Ls. of Nathl. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadock Wright*
Aaron Sutton & Mary his wife	*vs*	*Mary Stephens*
Same	*vs*	*Mary Sutton*
Same	*vs*	*Rachel Sutton*
Mary M'Goldrick	*vs*	*Moses Thompson*
Alexander Rogers	*vs*	*James Powel*
Elizabeth Algeo, pro ami.	*vs*	*John M'Creary, et ux.*
John M'Creary, et ux.	*vs*	*William Algeo*
Catharine M'Creary	*vs*	*James Algeo*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Hance Scott	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Thomas Edgington	*vs*	*Benj. Richards*
John Wills	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
William Boner	*vs*	*Ephraim Lata*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*Geo. Wallace, Esq.*
Joseph M'Ferran	*vs*	*Henry Byers*
John Sherer for use of A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*John Weems*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*James Jones*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
William Young	*vs*	*John M'Cord*
Les. of James Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw and Th. M'Quiston*
Abraham Armstrong	*vs*	*Andw. M'Farlane*
Same	*vs*	*Same and wife*
Agness Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
Abner Barker	*vs*	*Walter Brashear*
Fred. M. Amelung	*vs*	*Benj. Robbins*
Conrad Roth, the elder	*vs*	*Alex. Patterson*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ann Adams*
Andrew Willock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks, Isaac Ferree, et al.*
Samuel Marshall	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire and Wm. M'Keag*
Richard Wells	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*Wm. Irwin*
Thos. Harrison for use of E. M'Goffin	*vs*	*James Harrison*
William Algeo	*vs*	*H. M'Clurkan*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
H. H. Brackenridge	*vs*	*Exr. of Alexr. Fowler, deceased*
Ephraim Pentland	*vs*	*Mattw. M'Eowen*
Michael Monahan	*vs*	*Robt. Thomas and H. Dinsmore*
W. M'Elheny et ux.	*vs*	*Thomas Young*
Wm. Sinnard	*vs*	*D. M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*James Dougherty*
John Marie	*vs*	*Jane Marie*
Peter Denny	*vs*	*Samuel Mercer*
John Kean	*vs*	*H. Alexander, Esq.*
Admrs. of James Cavet, deceased	*vs*	*John S. Cavet and Michael Hillman*
John Jackson	*vs*	*Joseph & Wm. Davis sril. bail of Peter Brouner*
Joseph Penticost	*vs*	*Thomas Hurdus*
Catharine Wiley	*vs*	*John Carr*
John Johnston	*vs*	*Matthew M'Eown*
Polly Quigg	*vs*	*Robert Anderson*
Same	*vs*	*Same et ux.*
West Elliot	*as*	*Ephraim Claffland*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Prothonotary.*

July 6, 1807.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

unpaid after that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1807.

N. B. A new *Keel Boat* for sale—apply as above.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, to wit

All the right, title and interest of Richard Williams, in a certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh and marked on the general plan of said town No. 400, bounded by Liberty street, Market street and Fifth street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams.

One hundred and forty-eight acres of land, more or less, situate in Plumb township, adjoining lands of John M'Masters, Henry Dinsmore, David Maxwell and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property late of Philip Crinor, deceased, in the hand of James Fulton, executor, and Agness Crinor, executrix, and to be sold by

Wm. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

July 23d, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, the following property, that is to say—

Sixty acres of land, more or less, in Versailles townshlp, on the banks of the Youghiogany river, one mile above M'Kee's-Port, with about eighteen acres cleared and a small cabin thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Peoples, William Sill and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Mullen.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, on the Franklin road, about three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cord, Thomas Reed and others, on which is a shingled house and stable, and about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Simpson.

One hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile below M'Kees-Port, including the mouth of the Crooked run, adjoining land of John Walker and others, on which is a shingled house and one end of a barn, and about forty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shearer.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less situate in North East township, Erie county, being the fourth tract from the New York

DESERTERS.

Deserted on the night of the 13th inst. *BRICE HOBBS & DANIEL BAILY*, of the regiment of Artillerists of the United States. Hobbs is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has grey eyes, dark short hair and dark complexion, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, by occupation a Shoemaker, has an impedement in his speech, and walks with his toes pointing in. Bailey is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, has grey eyes, short brown hair, and light complexion, was born in Massachusetts, by occupation a Hatter, was enlisted in Philadelphia by Lieut. Dorr, in February last; they took with them a variety of cloathing, and no doubt will appear and endeavour to pass for citizens.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will apprehend said deserters and deliver them to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting rendezvous in the United States, or ten dollars and reasonable charges for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN, Lieut. Corps Art. Com'g.

Fort Fayette, 14th July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

From the New-York Evening Post,

NAVAL PROTECTION.—A crisis has at length arrived, which has united most, if not all men in the opinion, that it is a peremptory duty of our government to provide for us immediate means of protection and defence. These means can obviously be but twofold, fortifications and a navy. The former is openly advocated by the American Citizen itself, and the latter broadly hinted at. Fortifications if we had them, would partially protect our property on shore, and therefore we must have them; but they will do nothing towards protecting our commerce, and no man is mad or ridiculous enough to suppose that they would enable us to avenge wrongs and insults committed on us by any foreign nation whatever. We must therefore have a navy. It is on a navy *alone* that we can place any reliance for protecting our commerce, for defending the rights of neutrality, and for maintaining our national sovereignty.

On this point permit me to present a few extracts from our own PUBLIUS: a writer whose sentiments must always command respect wherever they are read, and which at this particular period are entitled to our whole attention.

"A further resourse for influencing the conduct of European nations towards us, in this respect, would arise from the establishment of a navy. There can be no doubt that the continuance of the union under an efficient government, would put it in our power, at a period not very distant, to create a navy, which, if it could not vie with those of the great maritime powers, would at least be of respectable weight, if thrown into the scale of either of the two parties. This would be more particularly the case, in relation to operations in the West-Indies. A FEW ships of the line, sent opportunely to the reinforcement of either side, would often be sufficient to decide the fate of a campaign, on the event of which interests of the greatest magnitude were suspended. Our position is, in this respect, a very commanding one—and if to this consideration we add that of usefulness of supplies from this country, in the prosecution of military operations in the West-Indies, it will readily be perceived, that a situation so favorable, would enable us to bargain with great advantage for commercial privileges. A price would be set not only on our friendship but on our neutrality."

On the supposition however, that the American people should want wisdom thus to avail themselves of their resources, their power and their situation, the writer proceeds thus—prophetically!

"In a state so insignificant, our commerce would be prey to the wanton intermeddlings of all nations at war with each other—who, with nothing to fear from us, would, with little scruple or remorse, supply their wants by depredations on our property, as often as it fell in their way. The rights of neutrality will only be respected, when they are defended by an adequate power.—A nation, despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral."

Under a virtuous national government, the natural strength and resources of the country, directed to a common interest, would baffle all the combinations of European jealousy to restrain our growth. This situation would even take away the motive to such combinations, by inducing an impracticability of success. An active commerce and extensive navigation, a flourishing marine would then be the inevitable offspring of moral and physical necessity. We might defy the little arts of little politicians to control or vary the irresistable and unchangeable course of nature.

"But" [without such means to make ourselves respected] "it would be in the power of the maritime nations, availing themselves of our universal impotence, to prescribe the conditions of our political existence; and as they have a common interest in being our carriers, and still more in preventing us from becoming theirs, they would in all probability, combine to embarrass our navigation in such a manner as would in effect destroy it, and confine us to a passive commerce. We should thus be compelled to content ourselves with the first price of our commodities, and to see the profits of our trades snatched from us, to enrich our persecutors. That unequalled spirit of enterprize, which signalizes the genius of the American merchants and navigators, and which is, in itself an inexhaustable mine of national wealth, would be stifled and lost; and poverty and disgrace would overspread a country, which, with wisdom might make herelf the admiration and envy of the world."

"The necessity of *Naval Protection* to external or maritime commerce, and the conduciveness of that species of commerce to the prosperity of a navy, are points too manifest to require elucidation. They, by a kind of recreation, mutually beneficial, promote each other."

Thus wrote the great Alexander Hamilton, when recommending the adoption of the Federal constitution to his fellow citizens.

But, it is possible that this paper may fall into the hands of some who have not yet ceased to regard with a jealous eye, the sentiments of this departed patriot, and I therefore will now, in aid of my purpose, offer to their particular attention the following extracts from one whom

they have been in the habit of respecting—THOMAS PAINE.

They are taken from one of those celebrated papers of his, entitled "COMMON SENSE;" which, though not untinctured with a considerable share of sophistry, possesses no ordinary merit either as forcible and ingenious discussions, or as beautiful pieces of composition.—Let us then shew Thomas Paine the courtesey to forget some things that have fallen from his pen in his old age, and go back to his prime of life, when he advocated the cause of America in *seventy-six*.

In the purpose of persuading us to build a Navy then, thus he wrote:

"The debt we may contract doth not deserve our regard, if the work be but accomplished. NO NATION OUGHT TO BE WITHOUT DEBT; a national debt is a national bond; and when it bears no interest, is in no case a grievance—Britain is oppressed with a debt of upwards of one hundred and fifty millions sterling, for which she pays upwards of four millions interest. As a *compensation* for her debt, *she has a large Navy*; America *is* without a debt and without a navy; yet for the twentieth part of the English national debt, could have a navy as large again.

"No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet as America. Tar, timber, iron and cordage, her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing. Whereas the Dutch who make large profits by hiring out their ships of war to the Spaniards and Portuguese are obliged to import most of the materials they use. We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the national manufactory of this country. It is the best money we can lay out. A navy when finished is worth more than it cost; and is that nice point in national policy in which commerce and protection are united.

"Ship building is America's greatest pride and in which she will, in time, excel the whole world.

"In point of safety, ought we to be without a fleet?—We are not the people now, which we were sixty years ago; at that time we might have trusted our property in the streets, or fields rather and slept securely without locks or bolts to our doors or windows. The case is altered and our methods of defence ought to improve with our increase of property. A common pirate, twelve month ago, might have came up the Delaware and laid the city of Philadelphia under instant contribution for what sum he pleased and the same might have happened to other places. Nay, any daring fellow in a brig of fourteen or sixteen guns, might have robbed the whole continent and carried off half a million of money. These are circumstances which demand our attention and point out the necessity of naval protection."

I cannot conceal the pleasure I feel, in being able to answer by the pen of the same writer, the principal objection which the enemies of a navy, in and out of Congress urge against it. They tell us that it is vain and ridiculous for us to attempt to build as a large navy as that of Great Britain, and that to build a smaller one is only to provide prizes for her navy to capture. On this subject Mr. Duane, the great enemy of "disguised tories" often talketh learnedly.—Let us hear Mr. Paine in reply to the same objection made in 1776.

"From a mixture of prejudice and inattention we have contracted a false notion respecting the navy of England and have talked as if we should have the whole to encounter at once, and for that reason supposed that we must have one as large; which not being instantly practicable, it has been made use of by a set of disguised tories to discourage our begining thereon. Nothing can be farther from truth than this; for if America had only the 20th part of the naval force of Britain, she would be far an overmatch for her, because as we neither have, nor claim any foreign dominion, our whole force would be employed on our own coast where we should in the long run, have two to one the advantage of those who had three or four thousand miles to sail over before they could attack us, and the same distance to return in order to refit and recruit. And although Britain by her fleet hath a check over our trade to Europe, we have as large a one over her trade to the West-Indies, which by lying in the neighbourhood of the continent is entirely at its mercy."

"To unite the sinews of commerce and defence is sound policy; for when our strength and our riches play into each others hand we need fear no external enemy."

We have only time to add, that we cannot but hope, that a nearer view of things will now unite all parties in pressing government to provide us with that species of protection which has always been viewed by every unprejudiced and dispationate statesman in our country in all respects the most fit and most efficient.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

From the New-York People's Friend.

By the politeness of a gentleman, lately arrived from London, which place he left on the morning of the 27th May, we have been favored with the following important intelligence.—The source from which it is derived entitles it to the highest credit.

Official intelligence was received in London on the evening of the 26th May, that a sortie had been made from Dantzic by the combined Russian and Prussian armies, while 5,000 men from Koningsburgh had effected a landing on the Haaff, which led to a very bloody and long contested conflict, which, by the French bulletin, is said to have cost the Allies 16,000 men—the whole 5000 from Koningsburgh were either killed or taken prisoners. The loss on the side of French is not mentioned. The names of several of the officers were given, and the allies demanded a suspension of hostilities for 3 days to bury the dead—a part of which was only granted. The same account, with the exception of 2 or 3,000 fewer killed, was also received from Denmark.

The next arrival from England will probably bring us the official details of this event.

From the New-York Gazette, July 15.

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a Kettles,
ass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
handsome assortment of Tin Ware.
It being his intention to pursue the siness extensively, he hopes for the patonage of the Public, and any orders left all be punctually fulfilled, and at the most asonable prices.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Mar- Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale
One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made ntaining near 700 gallons.
☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.
He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 0 Stills, assorted. Any person living a distance will not meet with a disapintment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

BOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, out thirty acres under improvement, there e three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill d Distillery in good repair on the premises. is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, ounding with timber of the first quality, the ldings are replete with conveniencies for the mediate reception of a family; likewise on e bank of the river, a good House and valuable ts, an eligible stand for a store or any other siness. The property will be disposed of low cash. The title is indisputable. For terms ply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorv at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's wn, State of Ohio, who has several other acts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.
August 15, 1806. tf

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

he greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times that a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* unties, inform the public that they ve now a set of said stills in operation the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 les below Pittsburgh, where persons

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ginia bank have adopted the precaution of removing their specie to Petersburgh.

Last evening arrived the sch'r Young Carpenter, capt. Rape, from Richmond, and informs that he came to off Hampton on Thursday last, and sailed from thence on Friday morning about sun rise and cleared the Capes about sun set. While at Hampton in the Bay, he did not understand that there had been any firing for several days, by the ships of war, except their morning and evening guns, and that all seemed peaceable and quiet; that two of the British ships of war lay in Hampton Roads and two others at Lynhaven Bay; that he could not understand they boarded any outward bound vessels, but the inward they boarded with their boats, and from what he could understand, the boarding officers appeared uncommonly polite: as an instance, they boarded a coaster and wished to purchase a few bushels of potatoes, the captain of the coaster, ignorant of his country men's resolves, or of the attrocity of the Leopard, answered, it was not worth his while to round too for the sake of selling two or three bushels of potatoes, on which they bid him good day and he stood up.

It is said that a new Caricature print, is shortly to be published in Philadelphia. The state of Pennsylvania, is represented as a large Cow. The merchants of Baltimore, has hold of one tit, and the merchants of New-York, the other. On the back ground is a view of the unfinished Canal, between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers. In the perspective, the merchants of Philadelphia are asleep with their fingers in their ears.

BLUNT BUT EFFECTIVE ORATORY.

[The following is given by Dr. *Ramsey*, as the address of col. *Cleveland*, of the North Carolina militia, to his soldiers, previous to the attack made by the Americans upon a body of British troops, commanded by col. Ferguson, at King's mountain, in the year 1780.—It appears that the Americans fought much in the same unpolished way as their commander harrangued them. The consequence was, the total rout and surrender of the British.]

"My brave fellows,

"We have beat the tories, and we can beat them. They are all cowards. If they had the spirit of men, they would join their fellow citizens in supporting the independence of their country. When engaged you are not to wait for the word of command from me. I will shew you by my example how to fight. I can undertake no more. Every man must consider himself as an officer, and act from his his own judgment. Fire as quick as you can. When you can do no better, get behind trees or retreat; but I beg of you do not run quite off. If repulsed, let us make a point to return renew the fight. Perhaps we may have luck in the second attempt than the first. of you are afraid, such have leave to reand they are immediately requested to Themselves off."

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om several articles which have appeared National Intelligencer, it may be pred, that the administration, in resorting in st instance, to explanations with England, ot certain of their terminating amicably. maxim now is, *though we desire peace, ill be prepared for war.*

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om the National Intelligencer, July 13.

ere is no doubt that, whatever hope may tertained of preserving peace, we ought prepared for war, as it is most probable all have it. It therefore becomes the naby all the means in their power to prepare n event which will require their greatest ions. For we venture to predict that the once begun by our country, will be waged r part with a determination to make our y feel the full weight of that vengeance a free and powerful nation possesses the er of inflicting. Just in proportion to the le we set on peace will be the greatness of efforts to shorten the period of war, and in that effort with victory. Let not Brico imagine that we will again exhibit the to languid and inactive scene of hostilities h characterized our revolutionary struggle. e that era we have more than doubled our bers, and our wealth, and resources, and tiequently our means of resistance have more quadrupled.

e have ten times as much circulating ie.

e have an established credit, on which the rnment may draw to an almost unlimited unt.

ur navigation is ten times as great, which be, and probably would be, nearly the e of it, converted into letters of marque reprisal, which by the extent of their capFs, would probably yield us a more liberal ly of foreign production than is at present ived through the ordinary channels of trade. nd as to the sale of our surplus produce, the war would increase the demand for it, e it diminished its amount. For, in the place, as a considerable number of the ds usually employed in agriculture, would ngaged in defending the country either as ilars or militia, it would follow necessarily a less aggregate amount of produce would raised, leaving consequently a smaller surs than in times of peace. And in the second ce, the European demand would remain the e; and notwithstanding all the obstructions en by the British fleet to its free passage r the ocean, such is the nature of most of articles, and the absolute necessity of obning them, that Britain, from an indispensa regard to her own interests, would contie to supply herself with them through neul channels. Neither her subjects can live r her manufactures go on without them.

t may be safely inferred fr m these consirations that there is not the least room for prehension that our products will sustain any such depression in price as that experienced during the revolutionary war. There is one other circumstance that will, in no inconsiderable degree, prevent this effect. Many of our citizens, now engaged in agriculture, will turn their attention to manufactures, the necessary effect of which will be a diminution in the quantity of our surplus production by lessening the number of growers and increasing the number of consumers among ourselves. We do not pretend to say that war will not depress the prices of produce; we only mean to contend that this depression will be by no means so great or ruinous as it was during the late war.

Mr. Erskine, the British minister, arrived here on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the express from Norfolk to our government returned to that place, and carried, we are advised, dispatches from Mr. Erskine to the British commodore. (*Wash. Fed.*

NORFOLK, *July* 6.

One of the 74's and a frigate, which have been for a few days past lying in Hampton Roads sailed yesterday, and came to anchor off Cape Henry.

MILITIA MOVEMENTS.

On Sunday evening the 54th regiment, at a few minutes notice, paraded, when General Orders were read, directing this corps to be prepared for actual service, and ready to march at a moments warning—this regiment is composed of 13 companies, viz one complete Troop of Horse, two companies of Artillery, two of Light Infantry, and eight of the Line.

Early on Monday morning the 7th regiment, 800 strong, paraded at Portsmouth, and on Tuesday the 94th regiment, 750 strong, paraded at the Marine Hospital, and received general orders to be prepared for actual service, and to march at a moment's notice.

Every spark of manly indignation is kindled in the bosom of our WARRIORS—they are prepared and determined on revenge—the blood of our countrymen is spilt, and the people, so long deluded with expectation of British justice, have their arms in their hands—the SWORD is drawn never to be sheathed, until they can appease the manes of their countrymen

This discovers a spirit becoming an injured people—and is the language held by all the late musters—it was with reluctance the militia retired to their peaceable homes to wait the event of further orders.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from an American capt. to a gentleman in this city, dated

CANTON, March 6, 1807.

"There has been a very disagreeable fracas taken place here, a few days since, owing to the improper conduct of some of the crews belonging to the English East India company's ships, who were up at Canton on Liberty, by getting into riots with the Chinamen, which continued for three or four days, some lives have been lost on both sides, a mandarin chop boat haulded up on shore, and the chop house abreast of the factories was burnt to the ground, the consequence has been that strict orders are issued that no sailors shall come to Canton, only barely enough to man a small boat.

"Yesterday all small Chops (boats) of every description were stopped from the Company's ships, and some of the security merchants were put in chains. A very heavy demand has been made by the government, and only three days allowed the Company's servants to consider it. What the end will be we cannot judge, but the opinion is that of its being serious. Thank God the American seamen (although a good many of them were in Canton at the time of the disturbance) not one of them has had any thing to do with it. A very favorable circumstance to the Americans!"

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 15.

The public will perceive, from the subjoined affidavit and letter, that there is some reason to distrust the pacific sentiments of the British commodore, as set forth in his conversation with Mr. Tazewell. The affidavit is copied from the original, forwarded by Capt. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy; the extract is from a private gentleman of respectability.

Personally appeared before me, Stephen Decatur, jun. commander of the naval force of the United States at Norfolk, John Cunningham, (a pilot for James River and Norfolk) and sweareth by the Almighty God, that whilst he was on board the British merchant brig, Young Susan, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, the first lieutenant and master of his Britannic majesty's ship Bellona, of 74 guns, came on board the aforesaid Brig; and that the lieutenant stated, in the presence of the deponent, that the Bellona, Leopard, and Melampus were getting in order for coming up to Norfolk—that the Bellona had been lightened by putting forty tons of bread on board the Triumph, and had shifted her ballast from aft forward, for the purpose of lessening her draft as much as possible.

STEPHEN DECATUR, jun.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Witnesses,
Charles Gordon,
Wm. Potts.

[The above affidavit was taken on board the United States frigate Chesapeake, July 8th, 1807.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated July 9, 1807.

"It appears to be the intention of Commodore Douglass to commence hostilities immediately. The Triumph and the Melampus went out of the Roads yesterday afternoon, and came to anchor off the Capes. Since they have been joined by a frigate and a sloop of war. The Bellona and Leopard are still in Hampton Roads. Commodore Douglass yesterday made another communication to the inhabitants of Norfolk, but which was returned to him by the Mayor unopened."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY July 28, 1807.

The quota of the Militia required by the Governor to be furnished from the 15th Division, composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiania, is 674 men. They are to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

VIRGINIA BASTILES!

If the following description of the prisons of the *Ancient Dominion*—the free, humane, enlightened, illuminated, revolutionary, patriotic, patent republican, purely democratic state of Virginia, did not exhibit, (as far as it goes) a true specimen of the rights enjoyed under a government administered by canting, whining, hypocritical demagogues, who call themselves the friends of the people; and a perfect picture of their principles when put into practice, credulity itself could hardly lend an ear to the disgusting and heart-rending recital. But in the face of the world it has been made; and instead of an attempt to contradict, proof has authenticated it. *The prison in Richmond a disgrace to humanity!*—ALL *the prisons in the state of this description! !—Overrun with vermin! ! !*—THE ONLY MUSIC, *which is heard*, THE RATTLING OF CHAINS! ! ! !—A COMPANY *of military!* (to guard a single prisoner)—*Pestilence and disease! ! !*—Why, these tones may somewhat harshly grate on the ears of the advocates of liberty in reality, as well as in name, (commonly called federalists, and by the new patriots, aristocrats and tories) but those who adore the people, who mind principles and not men (though in the prisons of Virginia) have too much philosophy to be disturbed at such trifles; and the *arch-juggler* will perhaps smile upon them as the efforts and effects of *republicanism in successful experiment*; distributing *exact justice to all men*;—and perfectly consistent with ECONOMY!——How have the sufferings of the prisoners and the clanking of their irons from all the apartments of the *Insular Bastile*, resounded thro' this land of LIBERTY from north to south and from east to west? How grim and terrible was depicted the aspect of their military guard?—

If we wish to alleviate their sufferings let us bend over and have copies of the following tale painted on the walls of all the prisons in the United Kingdom.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

Friday, June 26.

The court met at twelve.

Mr. Botts rose to make a motion that some prison or place of confinement of a more suitable nature than the one now in use should be prepared for Col. Burr. That the prison in Richmond was a *disgrace to humanity*. That unfortunately *all the prisons in the state are of this description*. That the place of confinement allotted at present to Col. Burr is only a room of about 10 feet square, in which a man and his wife are at present lodged. That the apartment moreover *is overrun with vermin*, and *the only music* which is heard is THE RATTLING OF CHAINS. Mr. Botts quoted an act which empowers the court to commit to the state jail, or any other jail which they may think proper. He said, he understood that from a natural apprehension, or an artificial apprehension, *a company of military*, were stationed round the jail. That such a multitude would be sufficient to prevent his escape in any place of confinement, or even at his own lodgings, Mr. Botts asked, would it not be a disgrace to the annals of this country, if it were recorded at this particular time, when the whole country was exasperated, that one in Colonel Burr's situation, should suffer through *pestilence and disease!*

It would be a pity not to preserve the following *Anecdote*, which displays so much of that accuracy of observation which is known to be one of the characteristics of our red brethern of the West.

AN Indian upon his return home to his hut one day discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After making his observations upon the spot, he set off in pursuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going some distance he met some persons of whom he inquired, if they had not seen a *little old, white* man, with a *short gun*, and accompanied by a *small* dog, with a *bob* tail?—They replied in the affirmative, and upon the Indian's assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom it appeared, he had not seen. The Indian answered thus—The thief I know is a *little* man by his having made a pile of stones to stand on in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it, standing on the ground;—that he is an old man, I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods; and that he is a white man, I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree against which it had leaned;—that his dog is small, I know by his tracks; and that he had a bob tail, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

DESCRIPTION OF THE HARMATTAN,

A remarkable wind, on the African coast.

THIS wind is always accompanied with an unusual gloominess, and haziness of atmosphere; very few stars can be seen through the fog; and the sun, concealed the greatest part of the day, appears only for a few hours about noon, and then of a mild red, exciting no painful sensation in the eye. No dew is perceived during the continuance of this wind; nor is there the least appearance of any moistness in the atmosphere. Salt of tartar, dissolved in water, so as to run upon a tile, and exposed to the Harmattan, even in the night, becomes perfectly dry again in a few hours. Vegetables of every kind suffer considerably from it; all tender plants, and seeds just sprouting above the earth, are killed by it: the most flourishing evergreens feel its braneful influence; the branches of the lemon, orange and lime-trees droop; the leaves become flaccid and wither; and their fruits, robbed of their usual nourishment, are cramped in their growth, and ripen, or rather appear yellow, and become dry, before they have arrived at half their usual size. Every thing appears dull and faded: the grass withers, and dries like hay; of which circumstance the natives avail themselves, to burn it down in the vicinity of the roads; as well to keep them open, as to destroy the shelter which it affords to wild beasts, or even to enemies that might lurk concealed in it. The covers of books, shut up closely in a trunk, and protected by lying among clothes, bend back as if they had been exposed to a fire; the pannels of doors, window-shutters, &c. split; and the joints of a well laid floor, of seasoned wood, will gape so wide, that one may lay his finger in them: the sides of decks of ships become quite leaky, and veneered work flies to pieces, from the contraction of the wood in different directions. If casks containing liquor, as wine, or spirits, are not frequently wetted on the outside, they generally loose their contents.

So far its effects on the animal and vegetable world are very disagreeable; but it is also productive of some good. The state of the air is extremely conducive to health: it contributes surprisingly to the cure of old ulcers and cutaneous eruptions; persons labouring under fluxes and intermitting fevers, generally recover in an harmattan; and they who have been weakened and relaxed by fevers, and sinking under evacuations for the cure of them, particularly bleeding (which is often injudiciously treated) have their lives saved in spite of the doctor. It stops the progress of epidemic diseases: the small pox, fluxes and remittent fevers not only disappear, but they who are labouring under these disorders when an harmattan comes on, are almost sure of a speedy recovery. Infection is not then easily communicated. In the year 1770, I had above 300 slaves on board a ship in Whydah road, when the small pox appeared among them; the greater part of these were innoculated before an harmattan came on; and about seventy of them underwent that operation a few days after it set in: the former got very well through the disorder: but none of the latter had either any sickness or eruption: we thought we had got clear of the disorder, but in a very few weeks it began to appear among these seventy: about fifty of them were inoculated the second time: the others had it in the natural way: an harmattan came on, and they all recovered, except one girl, who had a malignant ulcer on the inoculated spot, and died some time afterwards of a lock jaw. These salutary effects may probably not be universal, especially where the harmattan may come laden with the noisome effluvia of a putrid swamp, which is not the case in this part of the country.

VOLUNTEER

TROOP OF CAVALRY.

THOSE *Persons who are desirous of forming a* Troop of Cavalry, *are requested to meet at* Spencer's Tavern *on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.*

27th July, 1807.

Lost, about the 12th of December, 1805, between Knox's ferry, at Pittsburgh, and Andrew Jack's, on the Beaver road, a Pocket Book with a paper cover and tied with a buckskin whang, having in it two Notes given by James Kirker and William Parks payable to Michael Lowry, for Twenty Dollars each, dated the first of April 1800, and payable the 31st March 1807. Any person delivering the said Notes to Mr. Scull, printer, in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber living near Greersburgh, in Beaver county, shall have Two Dollars Reward paid them.

MICHAEL LOWRY.

21st July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

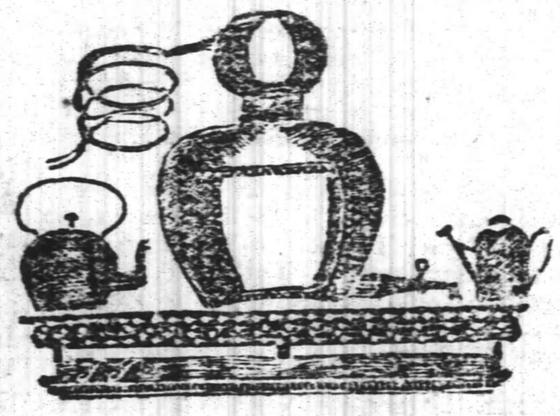
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the farm of the Subscriber, in Westmoreland county, near Larimore's Tavern, forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, on the 25th June last, a Bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a large star, and all his feet white, shod before, nicked, but does not carry well, trots and canters, and has good spirits. The above reward, and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Horse to John Scull, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber.

JAMES IRWIN.

July 20th, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Stewart*, and to the subscriber, longer than six months, are requested to discharge their respective accounts before the first day of September next, as all accounts and notes remaining unpaid after that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1807.

N. B. A new *Keel Boat* for sale—apply as above.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Richard Williams, in a certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked on the general plan of said town, No. 400, bounded by Liberty street, Market street and Fifth street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams.

One hundred and forty-eight acres of land, more or less, situate in Plumb township, adjoining lands of John M'Masters, Henry Dinsmore, David Maxwell and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property late of Philip Crinor, deceased, in the hand of James Fulton, executor, and Agness Crinor, executrix, and to be sold by

Wm. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

July 23d, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, the following property, that is to say—

Sixty acres of land, more or less, in Versailles township, on the banks of the Youghiogany river, one mile above M'Kee's-Port, with about eighteen acres cleared and a small cabin thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Peoples, William Sill and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Mullen.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, on the Franklin road, about three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cord, Thomas Reed and others, on which is a shingled house and stable, and about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Simpson.

One hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile below M'Kees-Port, including the mouth of the Crooked run, adjoining land of John Walker and others, on which is a shingled house and one end of a barn, and about forty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shearer.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line, bounded on the North by Lake Erie, on the East by land in possession of James Barr, on the South by land in possession of George Lowrey, and on the West by land now or late in possession of Robert Patterson. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the third tract from the New-York state line, and the third from the shore of Lake Erie, bounded on the East by land sold to Morret Lowrey and now or late in possession of John Neal, on the South by land settled by Samuel Graham, on the West by land in possession of William Lowrey, and on the North by land in possession of Thomas Sterrett. (Subject to the payment of eighty dollars to the Company, with interest from the contract.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lowrey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 187, between Front and Water streets, containing on Wood street twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet, on which is erected a frame house one story high—liable and subject to a yearly ground-rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of George Sills, George Pancake, Patrick Lynch and others. Subject to the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars to Thomas Baird, assignee of Samuel Jones.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gasper Hessman.

Also a certain piece or parcel of land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creek, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining land of Abraham Fryer and William Freeman. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Carson—And to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Shff.*

July 21, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The Stockholders in the Erie & Waterford Turnpike, are requested to pay to the subscriber the sums due on their respective shares, agreeably to the last resolution of the mangers, viz, 4 dollars on each share, 20th May; 5 ditto 10th June; 3 ditto 1st July.

The work is rapidly progressing, and the demands of the contractors very urgent, the treasury nearly exhausted, and great embarrassments will be the consequence of a want of punctuality. HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, *July* 16.

FROM MONTEVIEDO.—On Wednesday arrived in town, Mr. Morris, who was a passenger in the Swift, at Newport, and left Monte Viedo on the 1st June.—The British had extended their conquests on the north side of the River Plate, as far as opposite Buenos Ayres, but had made no attempt on that place,—not intending to undertake that enterprize until the arrival of expected reinforcements. Gen. Whitelocke had landed at Monte Viedo, and taken the command; the troops that sailed from England with him were parted with at sea, but were momently expected. Gen. Calwell had reached the Cape of Good Hope, where he found orders to proceed to La Plata. When the whole force is collected, the British will have about 16000 soldiers.—The Spaniards at Monte Viedo appeared to be well satisfied with being under the English—and a pretty brisk trade was carried on with the natives.—The British and American vessels would make better voyages than had been expected. The British were civil and obliging to the Americans there. A spirit of Independence appeared to be pervading among the Spaniards and Portuguese in South America—and it was thought that Spain would certainly loose her colonies, whether they submitted to the English or not. Gen. Beresford had sailed for England. Mr. White, his late fellow prisoner was at Monte Viedo.

BALTIMORE, *July* 17.

Arrived, schooner Fame, Peterson, 13 days from Guadaloupe. Came into the capes the night before last: saw two British 74's inside the capes. The pilot informs that on Wednesday morning the Melampus went out, and about 4 leagues from the capes, brought to a schr. which proved to be a British government vessel that he had spoke, but received no other answer than that she was going to Lynhaven bay; the pilot continued to observe them, and saw that in an hour after the schr. arrived in the Bay, when the Leopard got under way with the schr. and stood away ENE. The probability is that the schr. was from Hallifax with dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

Upon the receipt of the president's proclamation, it is said, the British ships Bellona and Leopard, which blockaded Hampton, weighed anchor and stood for the Capes, where they have rejoined the other ships of the squadron, and now appear disposed to blockade the whole bay of the Chesapeake.

An entry in the Coffee House books, states that the ship Martha from Ireland for this port, was boarded off the Capes of Delaware, by the British sloop of war Squirrel, and an immediate impressment of thirteen persons, passengers and seamen, took place. The officer of which stated, that war had taken place between the United States and Great Britain, and menaced sending the Martha to Hallifax.

The Salem Gazette of Tuesday last, says:—"Capt. Felt arrived here on Sunday, from Bordeaux, 39 days from the Cordavan. He brought papers of that city to the 26th May, which contain army dates to the 8th: but we do not learn that any important event had lately taken place."

The following article is from a Quebec paper of June 29:

We learn by the arrival of capt. Bettesworth, of his majesty's frigate Crocodile, that *orders had been received* by the king's ships on the Halifax station, to board the American frigate now at sea, *and take by force every British seamen that may be found on board her*: The force of the American ship is said to be 50 guns.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirous to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh,*
HUGH DAVIS, *3 miles below ditto,*
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County.*

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Twelve Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday night the 29th inst. Two Apprentices to the Shoemaking Trade, named JOHN HARRISON and CHARLES FORD. Harrison is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, and about 22 years of age—Ford is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and 18 years of age. They took with them a variety of cloathing. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering said apprentices to me, but will not pay any charges or expences of any kind.

MATTHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, 4th July, 1807.

N. B. All persons are forwarned harbouring or employing them at their peril.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March* 23, 1807. } 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisyputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 595 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 11th inst. an apprentice to the Copper and Tin business, named HENRY FOX, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a fair complexion, down look, and has an impediment in his speech—had on and took with him, a brown coattee, velvet and corded nankeen pantaloons, two shirts, shoes, hat, &c.—It is supposed he has gone down the river. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him at their peril.

MANSFIELD BANTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen about the 20th of May last, from the subscriber living in Coolspring township, Mercer county, a Black HORSE, 5 years old, nearly 15 hands high, has a small white spot on his nose, and a knob or lump on his back bone under the hind part of the saddle.—Any information relative to the Horse will be thankfully received, or the above reward together with reasonable charges will be given to whoever shall bring him back. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

July 3, 1807.